

Uye Dongkong Telegraphy.

N°. 3039

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.
Authorized Capital, £1,000,000.
Subscribed Capital, £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—
D. Gillies, Esq. ChowTungShang, Esq.
Chair Kiu Shan, Esq. W. Wotton, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. Chiu Hol Chuen, Esq.
Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN
LONDON—
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent,
Palmer & Co.
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Butter &
Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.
GEO. MUNRO, Manager.

Banks—
London : The Alliance Bank (Ld.).
Scotland : The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

SHANGHAI,
ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

His Ex. Hui Fu Yuen, Lim, Kwan King, Esq.
Ma Kit Tchong, Esq. Cho Ming Slang, Esq.
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.
J. D. THORNBUR, Manager pro tem.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money
received on Deposit. Drafts issued. Bills
purchased and collected. Advances made on
Securities or goods in neutral Godavas. Usual
Bank Agency business undertaken.
Interest 1% on months Fixed, 5% per Cent.

" 6 " 4 "
" 3 " 3 "

CURRENT ACCOUNTS For Rates of interest for other periods apply
to the Manager.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1892.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £50,000.

LONDON :
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

Insurances.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1—HALF A MILLION STERLING per
annum is being paid in Death claims
year by year.
2—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to up-
wards of Seven Million pounds Sterling
and have increased 50 per cent. in the
last 15 years.
3—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced
by more than double the number of new
carefully selected lives.

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Agents, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....£1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary,
HEAD OFFICE,
NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February 1892.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, £33,333.33.
EQUAL TO \$180,000.00.

RESERVE FUND.....\$180,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, S. & C. PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1891.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this Day established
himself as AUCTIONER and GOODS
BROKER.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Hongkong, 7th December, 1891.

NOTICE.

MY Son, HENRY HUMPHREYS, was
admitted into Partnership with me on
the 1st day of July last.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1891.

THE Business heretofore carried on under
the name of JNO. D. HUMPHREYS will
hereafter be conducted under the name of

John D. Humphreys & Son.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1891.

Intimations.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.
Telegrams: "MOUTRIE" Hongkong. (UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL): Established 1876.

JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE COLLECTION OF EDITIONS,

LITOLFF & PETERS,

Including Nos. (or 2, 4 and 8 hands), Solos for FLUTE, CORNET, VIOLIN, PIANO, &c.

PARCELS SENT ON APPROVAL.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.

HONGKONG. (And at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama).

Hongkong, 29th December, 1891.

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

**GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S "Songs of Two
G. Savoyards" set to Music.**
China Coast Tide Tables, 1892.
Practical Telephone Handbook.
New Illustrated Shakespeare, in Russia Leather
Case.
Balfe's "My Chinese Sketch Book."
Mark Twain's Birthday Book.

Owen's Marine Insurance.
Handsome bound Prayer Books.
Sen's Large Stamp Albums.
Gen's Russia Leather Boots and Shoes.
Dancing Pumps, Warm Slippers.
Smith's Diaries, Letts's Diaries.
North-China Date Block.
New collections of Songs and Dance Music.

W. BREWER,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1891.

ROBERT LANG & CO.

DRESS SUITS.

NEWEST MATERIALS, FROM £30, SILK LINED.

A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF SCOTCH TWEDDS AND OTHER SUITINGS

EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, latest style.

EVENING DRESS TIES AND GLOVES.

EVENING DRESS HOSE, SILK THREAD, and MERINO.

EVENING DRESS SHOES and PUMPS.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1891.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

AND

Commission Agents.

RESPECTFULLY INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR VARIED STOCK OF
CHOCOLATES, SHORTBREAD, TOFFIES, &c.
SCOTCH HEATHER, HONEY, £1 per bottle.

OUR SPECIAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

BRANDY, BEAUTELEAUS ***

ALE BASS' Read Bros, Bull's Head.

STOUT GUINNESS' Read Bros, Bull's Head.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1891.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE COOKING STOVES.

KEROSINE WARMING STOVES.

COFFEE MACHINES, TEA MACHINES.

NURSERY SPIRIT LAMPS and KETTLES.

AFTERNOON TEA SPIRIT LAMPS and KETTLES.

TRAVELLERS' SPIRIT LAMPS with UTENSILS.

CHILDREN'S FOOD WARMERS.

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.

MAIGNEN'S RAPID FILTER.

The Unbreakable COLONIAL FILTER (Filters
gallon of water per hour) price £7.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1892.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

INKS.

ANTOINE'S VIOLET BLACK COPYING INK.

LYONS' BLUE BLACK WRITING INK.

Do. do. COPYING INK.

STEPHENS' do. WRITING INK.

Do. do. COPYING INK.

Do. SCARLET INK.

Do. SCENTED VIOLET INK.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1892.

W. POWELL & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING,

A VERY FINE SELECTION OF

OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, MONO-CHROMOS, ETC.

OPALIMS, &c., &c.

ALL NEW GOODS.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1891.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1892.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS DESSERT.

FINEST MUSCATEL, TABLE RAISINS, FINEST JORDAN ALMONDS, TURKEY

AND ELENA FIGS, CHOCOLATE CREAMS, BONBONS and FANCY SWEETS,

CALLED & BOWMAN'S BUTTER SCOTCH, EVERTON TOFFEE and RUSSIAN TOFFEE,

PUDDING RAISINS, CURRANTS, CANDIED PEELS, ORANGE, LEMON, CITRON and

MIXED, Special XMAS GIFT—Assorted Case One Dozen WINES and SPIRITS, &c.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1891.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

Captain Cumming, will be despatched as above

on or about the 8th January, 1892; instead of as

previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th December, 1891.

1892.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"STRATHAVON"

Captain Smith, will be despatched as above

on

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS, &c.
COD LIVER OIL JELLY.

THIS is a sweet and exceedingly palatable Jelly easily retained and digested by the most delicate stomach. Children speedily grow fond of it and eat more, and although it contains 50 per cent of the purest Cod Liver Oil, all nutty taste and flavour is entirely covered.

In glass jars at 7s. Cents.

COD LIVER OIL, "GENUINE".

This is without exception the finest oil that can be produced. Great care is taken in selecting healthy livers only in its manufacture, and as we buy direct from the manufacturer, we are able to guarantee it "Genuine".

Per bottle, 7s Cents and 1s. 2s.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

A form in which the oil may be taken without difficulty by delicate patients and children.

Per bottle, 7s Cents.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYDROPHOSPHITES (Lime and Soda).

A combination of great value in wasting diseases, especially of the Chest and Respiratory Organs.

Per bottle, 8s. Per dozen 8s.

BALSAM OF ANISEED AND LIQUORICE.

For the relief of all catarrhal complaints, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Soreness of the Chest, &c.

In bottles, 10s Cents and 8s.

BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.

A never failing remedy for Coughs.

In bottles, 10s Cents.

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AMERICAN CHEROOTS.

These CHEROOTS, made from a fine selected quality of PENNSYLVANIAN TOBACCO LEAF, are mild, well matured, of excellent flavour, and will be found equal to Havanas. They are meeting with much favour in the Colony as an agreeable change from the usual Manila Cigar, and we confidently recommend them to the notice of Smokers.

PRICE 5s. 50 per Box of 250.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, BRANDY, SCOTCH WHISKY, IRISH WHISKY, BOURBON WHISKY, GIN and RUM.—Our favourite and well-known Brands of the above, are bought direct from the most noted shippers, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices. We shall be pleased to furnish full particulars and price lists on application.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class fertilizer for pot-plants and for use in the garden generally: It supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the plants to attain their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10lb each.....8s. 50

do Bags do 28lb do8s. 00

Directions for use are given on the label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS".

LAWN MOWERS.

The best and cheapest Machines in the market, for sale at manufacturers' prices.

LAWN GRASS SEED.

SWEET-CORN SEED.

A fresh supply of the above just received.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1892.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1892.

TELEGRAMS.

THE AMBASSADORSHIP AT ROVE.

LONDON, December 28th.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Robert Morier, K.C.B., has been appointed Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome.

[Morier, Sir Robert Burnett David, K.C.B., was born about 1817, and graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, taking his Bachelor's degree in a second class in classics in 1849. He served in the Educational Department of the Privy Council Office in 1851-52, and was afterwards successively unpaid *Attaché* at Vienna, and paid *Attaché* at Berlin. In 1859 he accompanied Mr. (now Sir Henry) Elliot's special mission to Naples; and in 1860 he acted as assistant private secretary to Lord John (afterwards Earl) Russell at Coburg, when his Lordship was in attendance on Her Majesty. Mr. Morier was appointed a second secretary in the diplomatic service in 1862. He was nominated British member of the Mixed Commission at Vienna to inquire into the Austrian tariff in March 1865, and was promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Athens in September of the same year. He was shortly after transferred to Frankfort, where he subsequently acted as *Chargé d'Affaires*. In 1866 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Darmstadt; he was nominated *Chargé d'Affaires* at Stuttgart in 1871, and was transferred to Munich in 1872. He was promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal in 1876, to Madrid in 1881, and to St. Petersburg in 1884.]

PERSIA AND THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY.

In connection with the agitation against the European Tobacco Monopoly in Persia placards have been posted in the bazaars at Teheran

calling for a "Jehad" with the object of expelling all Europeans.

CHILI APOLOGIZES.

January 6th.

Chili has sent an ample apology to Washington for the attack on the sailors belonging to the U.S. Man-of-War *Baltimore*.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

This Portuguese monster ironclad *Dia* returned to the "Holy City," alias Macao, the fair, yesterday.

The H. V. A. carbine practice at Kowloon Police Range, ordered for the 9th instant, has been unavoidably postponed.

H.M.S. *Leander* (Capt. Burges Watson) from Amoy and the *Archer* from Shanghai via Formosan ports, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

We are informed by the agents of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Meltemi*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port at noon to-day.

The Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carilli & Co.) inform us that the R.M.S. *Empress of China* left Shanghai yesterday morning for this port, and will arrive at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

A Naval Court of Inquiry into the loss of the *Yunnan* at Swatow was held at the British Consulate-General, Shanghai, on Wednesday at 2 p.m. The result will be known here in a day or two.

We are informed by the Agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co. that the steamship *Belize*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 19th ult., has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-morrow.

"I often wonder," he said, as they stood in the yellowness of a moonlit night, "what my last words will be." And not a vestige of sarcasm intuited in her mind as she answered, "So do, George. I should so love to hear them."

At the Magistracy this afternoon Mr. Wise held an inquest on the body of the man Dren, who stabbed himself in the abdomen with a Japanese dagger. A verdict of "death from hemorrhage from self-inflicted wounds" was returned. People afflicted with morbid appetite for disgusting details may find what they want in the *Daily Press* to-morrow.

(Signed) FRED. W. RICHARDS,
Vice-Admiral.

In the Small office.—Brownie (*to his maid*): "Ah! you are there, Mr. Dryvler; be kind enough to let me have another leading article on the *Telegraph*, ridiculing the idea that anybody reads such a paper. Make it 'ot—ot, do you 'ear, sir? They're hit hard, you know, so now's the time to kick 'em—and smash 'em, begorrah."

She (talking confidentially to her bosom friend): "Now that we are married, John has stopped drinking entirely. I have not detected the odor of liquor about him since our wedding day."

"Was it difficult for him to stop?" inquired the bosom friend.

"Oh, no; not at all. He just eats cloves. He says that is a certain cure."

Now comes it that the Netherlands Government's notice of 23rd September did not reach the British Admiralty prior to the 8th December or the public until the 8th January? Will somebody kindly answer?

Good by, Punjum! Good-bye, Raub! The Singapore papers are filled with reports of the flight of Europeans from various mining stations in Pahang, which have been scoured and plundered by the natives. Government officials have had to flee for refuge, and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition has fallen into the hands of the Malays. Mr. D'Abrosh, district magistrate, has been compelled to evacuate Temerloh, which seems to be the centre of the rising. The steamer *Forte* (Capt. Habekot), subsidized for the Pahang mail service, was detained in order to assist if necessary, and it is stated that a gun-boat has been asked for. The Sultan and his son are taking active steps to quell the insurrection, and large bodies of military police are being sent from the neighbouring states.

An interesting function took place in the police compound this afternoon. The whole force mustered for "inspection parade" and Mr. Horwood came forward to distribute the prizes for the annual musketry course. The highest marks were—Inspector Buttlin, 137, and Inspector Mann, 136, out of 160 highest possible. Inspectors, however, are not eligible for prizes. The first prize, a silver cup, was won by Sergt. Duncan with 133, and he will also be entitled to wear the "crossed guns and crown" badge for the year. Second prize, silver cup, P.C. 65, McClelland; third, half dozen solid silver tea spoons. Acting Sergt. Wanlock; and fourth, gold scarf pin, P.C. 44. P.C.s. The Indians received money prizes 1s., 10s., 1s. 6d., Jundah Singh (30s.) and 8s., Mih Singh (30s.); 3rd, 8s., Jit Singh (30s.).

A Notice to Mariners just issued by the Government sets forth that several important changes have been made in the position, lighting and buoying of Sourabaya Strait, which may possibly account for the Sondaich Phra Nang being overdue—now 26 days out from Java. We do not for a moment imagine that the *Sondaich* is ashore in Sourabaya Strait, but publish the Memo in order that it may be of value to masters of vessels trading to Java who may, perchance, have not yet received notice of the radical changes referred to. The Memo runs as follows:—

Atacaria, at Shanghai, 8th Dec., 1891.—Sourabaya Strait.—The Government of Batavia has given notice, dated 23rd September, 1891, that the following alterations have been made:—A second white gas buoy has been placed with Eastern tip Zedelberg Kemiri N. 238 E.—Kendjer Noord S. 82 W. Light visible 5 miles.

The white buoy surmounted by a ball, between this gas buoy and the first one, has been replaced with N.N.W. 8 W. at a distance of 3,300 fards off the place of the gas buoy above mentioned.

The red and white chequered conical buoy, seaward of Kali Mas, has been withdrawn. (Chart 034.)

(Signed) FRED. W. RICHARDS,
Vice-Admiral.

How comes it that the Netherlands Government's notice of 23rd September did not reach the British Admiralty prior to the 8th December or the public until the 8th January? Will somebody kindly answer?

A DOLLAR A COLUMN.

"TELEGRAPH" STORIES

BY THE
COMBINED GENIUS
OF THE
GREATEST MEN ON EARTH.

Following in the footprints of the *Daily Press*, as we always do, several weeks previously, we present our readers to-day with the first instalment of our own original fiction, which our alleged co-contemporaries will reproduce in a mutilated and barely recognizable form after a decent interval. It will be interesting to compare their yarn with ours and see if it is reasonably possible to trace a resemblance. It might even be almost worth while, just for once, to spend 25c. on a *Daily Press* and try to read it!

As we have never before indulged in fiction of any sort, plain or to the glories or any other way, it is only fair to explain. The business of a newspaper is to give news; but in Hongkong now-days there never is any news to give, and it always, had news anyhow, so it becomes necessary to intersperse a little original fiction, so as to put light into a picture which otherwise would be all dark. A proper proportion of light and shade constitutes the art of the *Telegraph*—and that is what we have "chosen the better part" and that is why the *Telegraph* is such a work of art.

Having decided, then, to perpetrate fiction, we made inquiries, and found that the u.s. course is to apply to an agency in England for a cheap supply of assorted twaddle, to be shared with two or three hundred papers throughout the English-speaking countries, mostly cut from American magazines or procured gratis from a lot of silly confiding old women under the "prixe competition" system, or translated from the French and "toned" down by saying "mystery" and "folly" instead of other words. The average rate for these "Original Stories" by "Celebrated Writers" is a dollar a column, which is always called "selects-nature-and-had-nature-at-that"; whereas we have "chosen the better part" and that is why the *Telegraph* is such a work of art.

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The Archbishop raised his hands, the organ's last strains died away, the murmur of the multitude ceased, and dead silence reigned. The old man's opening word of prayer was checked and broken off at the same moment, as a girl sprang forward from her hiding place, among the crowd in the South transept, and thrust into his hand an open note, instinct with such a calm purpose turned his eyes to the girl, in one short instant putting her through a complex unspoken cross-examination; I looked again at the note, thinking rather than seeing the few words it contained; handed it back, glancing significantly at the seat vacated by the girl; and as she sat down, she singled out one of the young men in front of him, one who had raised his head and seen the brief and wordless meeting of the girl. The priest gave her a look, perhaps a gesture imperceptible to the congregation; the young man arose, stood before the patriarch, and met his steady gaze for a full, long minute. Then the Archbishop satisfied that he had an answer to his question, looked again on the congregation, and in a still, small voice which amid the deathly, sepulchral silence of the great edifice came startling and unnatural, said:—

"The Archbishop raised his hands, the organ's last strains died away, the murmur of the multitude ceased, and dead silence reigned. The old man's opening word of prayer was checked and broken off at the same moment, as a girl sprang forward from her hiding place, among the crowd in the South transept, and thrust into his hand an open note, instinct with such a calm purpose turned his eyes to the girl, in one short instant putting her through a complex unspoken cross-examination; I looked again at the note, thinking rather than seeing the few words it contained; handed it back, glancing significantly at the seat vacated by the girl; and as she sat down, she singled out one of the young men in front of him, one who had raised his head and seen the brief and wordless meeting of the girl. The priest gave her a look, perhaps a gesture imperceptible to the congregation; the young man arose, stood before the patriarch, and met his steady gaze for a full, long minute. Then the Archbishop satisfied that he had an answer to his question, looked again on the congregation, and in a still, small voice which amid the deathly, sepulchral silence of the great edifice came startling and unnatural, said:—

"It is not good that we remain. God be with you to-morrow. The peace of God be with you."

Slowly and solemnly he passed down the aisle, followed by his train of acolytes and the band of youthful aspirants; and wonderfully to his neighbour, for they could not have been more surprised had the church itself fallen; certainly what had been less mysterious.

(To be continued to-morrow.)

DAKIN'S ORDERS.

PROLOGUE.

Circl'd was aware, Her sweetly subtle charmeries, Her sound, cruel victories—All had closed the Part.

Weakly she confessed, She was conquered by another—Gensis' Morpheus, Death's own brother—Lulling her to rest.

Lifelssly she lay,

On the flowery grass reclining,

Heedlessly of all designing—Anybody's prey!

A little crimson flower,

Frailest, eye, and practical—

Among them all, and curse (or blest) With the greatest power!

The deceitful poppy,

Arrests look, but sure seduction,

Perfect kiss & thy!

Circl'd, friend to fair, Yielded to its influence, Lost her haughty arrogance, Yielded unaware.

Deadly poisonous! Strong in a seeming female innocence, Temptingly-beautiful but mighty plant, That conquered one who laughed at all the world!

PART I.

from the first, were most elegantly formed and crowned, in lieu of capitals, with four female heads adorably; instead of sphinxes, bull-headed idols—impassive spectators of nocturnal frenzy and the furies of orgy—were seated upon thrones of stone, like patient hosts awaiting the opening of the banquet.

A third story constructed in a yet different style of architecture—with elephants of bronze spouting perfume from their trunks—crowned the edifice; above the sky, yawned like a blue gulf and the corona of stars leaned over the frieze.

Prodigious stairways of porphyry, so highly polished that they reflected the human body, ascended and descended on every hand and bound together the huge architecture.

Melamoun was clad in a lunatic constellation with stars and a purple mantle, and wore a fillet about his locks like an Oriental King. Cleopatra was apparelled in a robe of pale green, open at either side and clasped with golden beads; two bracelets of immense pearls gleamed around her naked arms; upon her head glimmered the golden pointed diadem.

She seated Melamoun beside her upon a throne with golden griffins on either side and clasped her little hands.

Instantly arose, hands of sparkling light, outlined all the projections of the architecture; the eyes of the sphinxes flamed with phosphoric lightning; the bull-headed idols breathed fire; the elephants, in lieu of perfumed water, spouted aloft bright columns of common fire.

Huge blue flames palpitated in tripods of brass; giant cauldrons shot their disheveled light in the midst of ardent vapors; everything sparkled, glittered, blazed. Prismatic lines crossed and shattered each other in the air; the facets of the cups, the angles of the marbles and jasper, the chiseling of the vases—all caught a sparkle, a gleam of flesh as of lightning. Radiance streamed in torrents and leaped from step to step like a cascade over the porphyry stairways; it seemed the reflection of a conflagration on some broad river. Viewed through that burning haze the monstrous figures of the colossi, the animals, the hieroglyphics seemed to become animated; the black marble ramparts blazed continually and clashed their gilded horns; the idols breathed harshly through their paning aspares, whose beautiful flowing hair served the guests to wipe their hands upon. Musicians playing upon the sistrum, the tympanum, the sambuke, and the harp with one and twenty strings, filled all the upper galleries and mingled their harmonies with the tempest of sound that hovered over the seas.

Melamoun, whose head was lying on Cleopatra's shoulder, felt as though his reason were leaving him; the banquet hall whirled around him like a vast architectural nightmare. Had he not felt within his hand the soft, cool hand of Cleopatra he would have believed himself transported into an enchanted world by witch of Thessaly or Magian of Persia.

Toward the close of the repast humpbacked dwarfs and mummurs engaged in grotesque dances and combats; then young Egyptian and Greek maidens representing the black and white Hours, danc'd with infinite grace a voluptuous dance after the Ionian manner.

Cleopatra bethrew herself from her throne, threw aside her royal mantle, replaced her starry diadem with a garland of flowers, attached golden crotal, or castanets to her slender hands, and began to dance before Melamoun, who was ravished with delight. Her beautiful arms, rounded like the handles of an alabaster vase, shook out bunches of sparkling notes; and her crotal-prattled with ever-increasing volume. Panted on the pink tips of her little feet she approached swiftly to grieve the forehead of Melamoun with a kiss—then she recommended her wondrous art and flitted around him, now backward-leaning, with head reversed, eye-half-closed, arms idly relaxed, locks uncircled and loose hanging like a Bunches of Mount Meleagro; now again, animated, laughing, flitting. Heart-consuming love—sensual pleasure, burning passion, youth in exultant and fresh, the promise of bliss to come; she expressed all.

Cleopatra seated herself once more by Melamoun. Night advanced; the last of the black hours was about to take flight; a faint blue glow entered into the tumult of ruddy light as a moonbeam filters into a furnace; the upper arcades became suffused with pale aurore tint—day was breaking.

Melamoun took the horn vase which the Ethiopian slave of minister-courtesan presented to him, containing a violent poison. Flinging his whole life to his mistress in one last look he lit to his lips the fatal cup in which the venomous liquor boiled up, hissing.

Cleopatra turned pale, and laid her head on Melamoun's arm to stay the act. His courage touched her; she was about to say, "Live to love me yet; I desire it" when the sound of a clattering was heard. Four heralds-at-arms entered the banquet hall on horseback; they were officers of Mark Antony and rode but a short distance in advance of their master. Cleopatra silently loosed the arm of Melamoun. A long ray of sunlight suddenly played upon her forehead as though trying to replace her absent diadem.

"You see the moment has come; it is day-break; it is the hour when happy dreams take flight," said Melamoun. Then he emptied the fatal vessel at a draught and fell as though struck by lightning. Cleopatra beat her head and ears burning tear—the only one she had ever shed—fell into her cup to mingle with the molten pearl.

"By Hercules, my fair queen! I made all speed in vain; I see I have come too late," cried Mark Antony, entering the banquet hall. "The supper is over. But what signifies this corps upon the pavement?"

"Oh, nothing!" returned Cleopatra with a smile; "only a poison I was testing with the idea of using it upon myself should Augustus take me prisoner. My dear lord, will you not take a seat beside me and watch those brilliant dances?"—Theophile Gautier.

POISON EATERS.

A HABIT CONSTANTLY ON THE INCREASE.

It is not generally known that the strange habit of eating poison prevails very extensively on the continent, and in recent years the number of persons in Great Britain addicted to this injurious and dangerous practice has greatly increased, at least so says the London Standard. The sin of the poison eaters is twofold, one object being to obtain a fresh, healthy appearance and acquire a certain degree of embonpoint. On this account many young ladies make use of the dangerous arsenic that they may make themselves attractive in the eyes of the opposite sex, and it is really astonishing with what favorable results their efforts are attended. The second aim of the poison eaters is to improve their breathing capacities and render respiration easier. With this object in view the practice of eating arsenic is almost universal among the inhabitants of the mountainous districts of Austria, Hungary, and France, and they proceed with great

heights which they could only otherwise climb with great distress to the chest.

The dose of arsenic with which the poison-eaters begin consists, according to the confessions of some of them, of a piece the size of a lentil, which in weight would be rather less than half a grain. To this quantity, which they take fasting several mornings in the week, they confine themselves for a considerable time, and then gradually and very carefully they increase the dose according to the effect produced. It is well to observe that the symptoms of chronic arsenical poison never show themselves in individuals who adapt the dose to their constitution, even though that dose should be considerable. It is not less worthy of remark, however, that if from any cause the perilous indulgence is stopped, symptoms of illness are sure to appear, which have the closest resemblance to those produced by poisoning from arsenic.

These symptoms consist principally in a feeling of general discomfort, attended by a perfect indifference to all surrounding persons and things, great personal anxiety and a number of distressing sensations arising from the digestive organs, and for all these symptoms there is but one remedy—a return to the enjoyment of arsenic.

According to inquiries made on the subject, it would seem that the habit of eating arsenic has not grown into a passion, as is the case with opium-eaters in the East, the chewers of the betel-nut in India and Polynesia, and of the coca tree among the natives of Peru. When once commenced, however, it becomes a necessity.

Some persons use sublimate of quicksilver in the same way. There is an authenticated case of a great opium-eater who daily consumed the enormous quantity of forty grains of corrosive sublimate with his opium. In the mountainous parts of Peru eaters of corrosive sublimate are frequently met with and in Bolivia this practice is still more frequent, and the poison is openly sold in the markets. These facts are interesting as referring to poisons of a quick and deadly nature. Our ordinary "indulgences" in this country are the same in kind, though not in degree, for we are all poison-eaters. To say nothing of our opium and alcohol consumers, our teetotalers are delighted with the briskness and sparkle of spring water, although these qualities indicate the presence of carbonic acid or fixed air. In like manner few persons will object to a drop or two of the frightful corrosive, sulphuric acid (vitriol) in a glass of water, to which it communicates an agreeable acid taste; and most of us have, at some period or other of our lives, imbibed prussic acid, arsenic and other deadly poisons under the order of physicians, or the first of these in the more pleasant form of cathartics.

Arsenic is said to be as harmless as a glass of wine in the quantity of one-sixteenth part of a grain, and in the cure of gout it is so. In certain instances that the French Directory once issued an edict to the surgeons of the Italian army, under pain of military punishment, to banish the complaint at two or three days' notice among the vast numbers of soldiers who were languishing under it in the marshes of Lombardy. It would appear that no poison taken in small and diluted doses is immediately hurtful, and the same thing may be said of other agents. The tap of a fan, for instance, is a blow, and so is the stroke of a club; but the one gives an agreeable sensation and the other feels the recipient to the ground. In like manner the analogy holds good between the distribution of a blow over a comparatively large portion of the surface of the body and the dilution or distribution of the particles of a poison.

The misfortune, however, is that poisons swallowed for the sake of the agreeable sensations they occasion own to their action upon the nervous system, and the action must be kept up by a constantly increasing dose till the constitution is irredeemably injured. In the case of arsenic, so long as the excitement is undiminished all is apparently well, but the point is at length reached when to proceed or to turn back is alike certain death. The moment the dose is diminished or entirely withheld, the symptoms of poison appear, and the victim perishes because he has shrunk from killing himself. It is just so when the stimulant is alcohol.

The morning experience of the drunkard prepares on every succeeding occasion the fate that awaits him. It may be pleasant to get intoxicated, but to get sober is horror. The time comes, however, when the pleasure is at an end and the horror alone remains. When the undiminished stimulus reaches its highest and the undermined constitution can stand no more, then comes the reaction. If the excitement could go on ad infinitum the prognosis would be sufficient, but the poison-symptoms appear as soon as the dose can no longer be increased without producing instant death, and the drunkard dies for the want of drink! As for arsenic eating, it is devoutly hoped that it will never be added to the miseries of our country, but there is, unfortunately, little room for doubt that the dreadful practice is gaining ground among us. Medical men, who have better opportunities of judging and knowing of these things than most people, assure us that it is so, and, unfortunately, certain journals have given publicity to a paragraph describing the agreeable phases of the practice without mentioning its shocking results.

An individual deliberately condemning himself to drown this horrible poison on an increasing scale during his whole life places himself in the certain position that if at any time through accident, necessity or other cause, he holds his hand, he must die the most agonizing of deaths. The number of deaths in consequence of the indiscriminate enjoyment of arsenic is not inconceivable where the practice largely prevails, particularly among the young, and this is largely the case in Continental countries. Every person who has the care of souls in those districts where the abuse prevails could tell of such tragedies. The arsenic-eater always conceals as much as possible the employment of this dangerous poison, and, generally speaking, it is only the confessional or the deathbed that reveals the veil from the terrible secret.

The use of arsenic is of everyday occurrences among horse dealers and coachmen, who administer it regularly to the horses for the purpose of improving their appearance. They either shake it in a pulverized state among the corn or they tie a piece the size of a pea in a piece of linen, which they fasten to the curb when the horse is harnessed, and the saliva of the horse soon dissolves it. The sleek, round, shiny appearance of carriage horses, and especially the much-admired foaming at the mouth, is the result of this arsenic feeding, for arsenic produces an increased salivation. It is a common practice for farm servants to strew a piece of arsenic on the last feed of hay before going up a steep road. This is done for years without the least unfavorable result; but should the horse fall into the hands of another owner who withdraws the arsenic, he loses flesh immediately, is no longer lively, and even with the best of feeding there is no possibility of restoring him to his former sleek appearance. The effect of arsenic eating is practically the same upon human beings. It pleases for a time, but in the end must prove a ruinous and fatal habit. It is to be hoped, however, that those who have commenced or are tempted to experiment with this injurious practice will pause before going further, and will reflect that the price they must pay for this unnatural excitement of the nervous system is a ruined constitution and a premature and agonizing death.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPEAKS ON HEALTH.

In his able and timely remarks at the opening of the International Congress of Hygiene, at St. James's Hall, London, August 10th, 1891, the President, the Prince of Wales, said:—"The highest possible property is when rich and poor alike can do such useful work as they are fit for, and to this end it is essential that they should enjoy the best possible health and vigor."

Very true, but how can the public health be best promoted? Clearly by such preventive measures as the Congress meets to consider, and by reliable remedies so long as certain diseases continue to prevail.

We submit an example of the latter necessity in the minds of all who may read it.

[CONT'D.]

I, Margaret Morland, of Throstle Nest Farm, Hayes Park, near Knaresborough, Yorkshire, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

"I have suffered all my life from a weak stomach, indigestion, and liver complaint. I was never properly well but always ailing, and never seemed to gain strength. I had a bad taste in the mouth and a gnawing feeling at the pit of my stomach. I had always pain after eating, no matter how simple the food was. My appetite was poor and what little I ate did not seem to give me strength. I had great pain in the chest and sides, and felt as if I was held or bound round my waist. I was much troubled with stiffness and very often found no ease until I vomited all the food I had taken. I fell low, weak, and depressed; as if something was hanging over me. I could not sleep at night, and got so bad that I even dreaded going to bed, for I would lie awake for hours together, and on rising in the morning I felt worse tired than when I went to bed. As years went on I became a bad colour, my skin and particularly the whites of my eyes were tinged of a yellowish colour, and at times I was as yellow as a sovereign. In August, 1890, my stomach became very irritable and everything that I took turned sour on my stomach, and I was constantly vomiting a foul bitter fluid, or gas. I took little or no nourishment, and after each meal of even liquid food I strained and vomited.

Prices.....TEN CENTS.

Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents.

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1891.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH Office.

Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, 30th December, 1891.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—166 per cent, prem. nominal.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £2,100 paid up—8 per cent, div. sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, 200 per share, sellers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—122 per share, sellers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, 195 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 II—21 per cent, premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent, premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent, premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$61 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 257 per share, sales and buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$108 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$322 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$90 per share, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$35 per share, sellers.

China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—40 per share, sales and buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent, discount, buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share, sales and buyers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$87 per cent, premium, sales and buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$50 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent, Debentures—\$50.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$8 per share, sales and buyers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—nominal.

The Shainee Hotel Co., Limited—\$10, sellers.

Purjoni and Sungshi Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$2 per share, buyers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—50 cents per share, buyers.

Imuris Mining Co., Limited—\$84 per share, sellers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, nominal.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$365 per share, buyers.

The Jieku Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—40 cents per share, sellers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$10, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$177 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$53 per share, buyers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$19 per share, buyers.

Cruikshank & Co., Limited—nominal.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales and sellers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$724 per share, sales and sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$23 per share, buyers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—nominal.

The China-Dorcas Co., Limited—nominal.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$63 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$120 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$80 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$10 per share, nominal.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$45 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, sales and sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank T. T. 3/0

Bank Bills, on demand 3/0

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0

Credits at 4 months' sight 3/0

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand 3/0

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/0

On Demand 2/21

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, T. T. 72

Private, 30 days' sight 72

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Sophalien*, with the French mail of the 11th ultimo, left Singapore on the 7th instant at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 14th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bulgari*, with mail, &c., from San Francisco to the 16th ult., has arrived at Yokohama, and leaves for this port to-morrow.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Empress of China*, with the next Canadian mail, from Vancouver, left Shanghai for Hongkong yesterday, and is due here to-morrow.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The N. G. Italian steamer *Bormida* left Singapore on the 20th ultimo; disabled at Saigon.

The 'Union' line steamer *Torrington* left Saigon on the 20th ultimo, and is due here on or about the 8th instant.

The British steamer *Zafiro* reports that she left Saigon on the 8th instant. Had light north-east breeze and fine weather to port.

The British steamer *Archer* reports that she left Shanghai on the 20th ultimo. Had heavy north-east gale off coast of Formosa. On the 1st and 2nd instant had strong monsoon across to Hongkong.

The British steamer *Wuchang* reports that she left Shanghai on the 5th instant. Had strong north-east winds and rainy weather to port.

The British steamer *Zafiro* reports that she left Saigon on the 8th instant. Had light north-east breeze and fine clear weather on Luson coast.

The British steamer *Archer* reports that she left Shanghai on the 20th ultimo. Had heavy north-east gale off coast of Formosa. On the 1st and 2nd instant had strong monsoon across to Hongkong.

The British steamer *Archer* reports that she left Saigon on the 20th ultimo, and is due here on the 9th instant.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Prometheus* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and is expected here on the 13th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Alvarez* left Singapore at 8.30 a.m. on the 6th instant, and is due here on the 13th.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Melpomena*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 8th instant at noon, and is due here on the 15th.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kinshu* passed the Canal on the 16th ultimo.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Orpheus* passed the Canal on the 4th instant.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7th January, 1892.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Latitude	Longitude	Wind	Waves	Clouds	Pressure
Wladivostock	40° 40'	135° 40'	NE	1	Partly	1019.5
Tokio	35° 50'	139° 50'	NW	1	Partly	1019.5
Shanghai	30° 40'	120° 40'	NE	1	Partly	1019.5
Amoy	25° 10'	117° 10'	NE	1	Partly	1019.5
Swato	20° 50'	115° 50'	NE	1	Partly	1019.5
Hongkong	22° 50'	114° 50'	W	1	Partly	1019.5
Victoria Park	22° 50'	114° 50'	W	1	Partly	1019.5
Canton	23° 00'	113° 40'	W	1	Partly	1019.5
Macao	22° 50'	113° 40'	W	1	Partly	1019.5
Swato	20° 50'	115° 50'	NE	1	Partly	1019.5
Hongkong	22° 50'	114° 50'	W	1	Partly	1019.5
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